THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII, No. 842. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES PEEL's authority to sign my name and firm, ceased on the 8th instant.

E. C. KIRBY.

23oo 583 Yokohama, August, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business here as *Commission Agents and Merchants*, under the firm of JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co.

JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.

97, West George Street,
Glasgow, 25th Jany. 1866.

tf 358

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of JOHN JARVIE & Co., which firm Mr. JOHN R. TURNER is duly authorized to sign per procuration.

JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.

tf 359 Shanghai, 25th August 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

GLYPHANT & Co.

3oc 273 China, 26th July. 1866.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LIVINGSTON & Co. in which business Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.

21c 244 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順

Office at Messrs. MARETENS, LATHAM & Co.'s house.

3oc 700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWNIE & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.

tf 699 Hankow, 15th March. 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 316 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhsien, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PRODST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary*,
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in London*, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY

31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic. Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying communications of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficatious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Logrand Aîné, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27fe 630 January 27th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises.
FRENCH BUND.

tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.
In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1866.

E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.
tf 292 July 28th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of MR. CHRISTY'S cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Watterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions. Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per [case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case [15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case [5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLANMOR & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.

E. Moses and Son,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE,
LONDON.

20oc 290 July 28th, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 989 May 19th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION,
SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited.)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.

tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A. PEACOCK"
Packed in

1 lb. Tins at 10s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot*.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
23de-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. James Macandrew in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1865, and Mr. Francis Bulkeley Johnson was admitted a Partner from the 1st July last.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
15oc 812 Hongkong, 10th Sept., 1866.

UNION CHAPEL.

THE Chapel will be re-opened on Sunday next the 16th instant. Morning Service at 11 o'clock, evening at 6.
o 813 Shanghai, Sept. 12th, 1866.

NISSEN & PARKER,
Engravers, 43, Mark Lane, London.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts.
Certificates, Bonds, Share Plates.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
all usual patterns supplied for
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.
GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

Miscellaneous Entelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 8, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kaufman, the Chaplain. At half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	Aug.	11	Honkow,.....	Sept.	9
Hongkong,.....	Sept.	8	Nagasaki,.....	,,	5
Tientsin,.....	,,	28	Yokohama,.....	Aug.	22

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	May 30 }	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....	,, 23 }	July 16th.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending Sept. 14th, 1866.

Malwa.		Patna.	
Sept.—Rcts.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	Rcts.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.
8,—..... 640		..... 465	
10,—640 a 645		..... 470	
11,—640 a 645		465 a 467	
12,—640 a 645		..... 465	
13,—640 a 645		464 a 466	
14,—639 a 640		..... 463	

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th instant, at Trinity Church by the Revd. Charles H. Butcher, John Marshall, Esq., to Annie second daughter of Thomas K. Peters, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*No Cards.*

DEATHS.

On the 8th instant, suddenly, on board of the "Amiral Charnier," John W. Singer.

At Shanghai, on the 12th instant, Mr. Charles Grey, aged 50 years.

On the 13th inst., in the Shanghai Hospital, John King, of New Jersey, U.S.A.

At Toronto, C.W., Mrs. Sibbald, widow of the late Colonel Sibbald, of Pinnacle, Roxburgshire, Scotland, aged 82 years and 7 months.

At the "Exchange" Hong-Que; at 3.10 a.m. yesterday, the 14th Sept. 1866, of Acute Rheumatism, Mark, commonly called John, Langun.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Sept. 15th, "Fire Queen," (Am. str.). Gray, from Hankow; "Express," (Hr. str.). Whitelaw, from Ningpo.

Departures.—Sept. 14th, "Tatung," for Hankow; 15th, "Acacia," for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Swallow" from Yokohama, Mr. Clifton. Per P. & O. S. S. "Aden" from Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. Droege, Mr. & Mrs. Sanderman, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut.-Col. Lovell, C.B., Dr. Bernard, Dr. Pogues, Messrs. E. Warden, Platt, Wilson, Bland, Harvey, Gleinnes, R. Barnes, and J. Rodgers. Per "Nanking," from Tientsin.—Dr. Marshe, wife and family, Messrs. Treasure Jones, Jamieson, Buissonet, Jackson, one deck passenger, and 24 Chinese. Per "Vulcan," from Foochow to Ningpo.—Capt. Bowen, Messrs. Ginel, Dupre, Dunn, 9 Mandarins, and 39 Chinese.—Treasure, $ 54,800. Per "Pride of the West" from Nagasaki,—Mr. Howes and servant, and 4 Japanese officers. Per "Ying-tze-fei" from Tientsin, Captain Gardiner.

Departed.—Per Steamer "Nepaul," for Yokohama.—Mr. & Mrs. Sanderman, Lieut. Col. Lovell, C.B., Col. Winstanley, Dr. Pogues, Dr. Bernard, Messrs. C. S. Bland, E. Bulden, A. Heard, and J. Russell.—Treasure, value Tls. 21,000.

The London Mail of the 10th Aug., due in Hongkong on the 20th Sept., and here on the 25th.—It arrived last year on the 25th Sept., per *Granada*.

The French Mail of Aug. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Sept., and here on the 5th of Oct. It arrived last year on the 9th of Oct., per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Singapore" with Mails &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Friday, the 21st instant.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1866.

The weakness of the present Chinese government becomes more apparent, when contrasted with the energy which enabled previous rulers to establish so unquestioned a supremacy over surrounding nations, that they have not yet thought to assert their independence. Stretching along the northern boundary of India, the Chinese frontier was until very lately marked by the mountains of Teng-kiri which divided it from the newly acquired Russian province of Khokand, and it is still uncertain whether the Emperor of China has or has not been able to re-assert his sway over the revolted Mahomedan population of Yarkand which, a few months ago, had apparently succeeded in detaching their remote province from the empire. On the north-west it is only separated from the Kirghis by the range of the Tchingis, and still meets Russia along the whole Siberian frontier. Through Thibet, it maintains a nominal suzerainty over the Rajah of Bhootan, which brings its frontier into contiguity with our own; and though the Nepaulese deny their dependence, it is believed that Hill state also continues to pay a tribute which was imposed on it by a Chinese army in 1792, after repelling an invasion of Thibet. Once a province of the Chinese empire, Cochin China still nominally acknowledges the superiority of the Emperor; an example which is followed, with probably more sincerity, by the little state of Corea. Lastly, even the little island kingdom of Liu-chiu, while retaining its independence of government, is held by its sovereign on purely feudal tenure from his powerful neighbour. As in the case of Corea, the succession is hereditary, but the recognition of the suzerain is necessary to confirm a new ruler on his throne. The personal service exacted in the middle ages in Europe, is however not required. Ambassadors are sent to announce the death and the succession, and the Emperor deputes Commissioners to invest the new monarch formally with his rank. This ceremony has just been performed in the case of the last named principality. The king of the Liu-chius is dead, and two high officials named Wong-kwong-kya, and Chan-sing have been deputed to appoint his successor.

But the Emperor of China is not the only person interested in the new succession. The King of the Liu-chius is a living proof of the fallacy of the maxim that a man cannot serve two masters. He does so; for he holds his little sovereignty under two superiors. The Prince of Satsuma also claims him as a vassal; and to Kagosima, equally with Peking, a yearly tribute has to be despatched. Most potentates would regard the double protection somewhat in the light in which *Punch* illustrated the position of the "working-man," a few years ago, in reference to the agitators for reform. The cartoon depicted a man in the attitude of a clown, supporting Gladstone and Bright, one on each hip, while Russell stood on his shoulders—an expression of sullen fatigue, rather than delighted enthusiasm, pervading the "working-man's" features. Between his two suzerains, with the obligation to pay tribute to both, it would seem that the King of the Liu-chius must be somewhat similarly oppressed. But he, on the contrary, appears to like it. The port at which the embassy bearing the Liu-chiuan tribute disembarks every year is Foochow, and from thence it is their privilege to travel inland to Peking, where a remote glimpse of the Brother of the Sun is accorded them as a reward for their pains. During the occupation of this and the adjacent provinces by the rebels, this journey was impossible; but directly the route was again open, the Prince petitioned that his representatives might again be allowed to bask in the celestial presence, and the Board of Rites ruled that the favour should be accorded. It would have seemed more likely that he would be content with the discharge of the compulsory tribute, by delivering it to the Tsoong-too of Fokhien and Chekeang; but he evidently regards it as a privilege rather than a duty, and gladly courts the additional expense of his ambassadors' journey to Peking, in the hope possibly that some ray of Imperial favour may be communicated, through them, to himself. It is well for the Emperor, that his predecessors have succeeded in raising so highly the prestige of his power. For though the little Liu-chius, exposed as they are to the attack of a fleet of junks from Foochow, might find an assertion of independence difficult, the same principle hardly applies to other feudatories, who continue to worship the shadow after the substance has departed.

It was a common remark among English officers engaged in the Crimean war, that they had to await the arrival of the *Times* to learn the events of the campaign in which they were taking part. We are similarly indebted to the same paper in Shanghai. In the beginning of the year, a telegram purporting to emanate from Hongkong was published by it, announcing that the Inspector General of Customs had been suddenly dismissed without a cause. A few months later, we were told that Choon-gan "in the ten districts" had been captured by the rebels, and that Min-hoang,—presumed to be the well known village of that name on the banks of the Wangpoo between Shanghai and Soonkong,—was in danger of capture by some imaginary rebels; and now, as a latest effort, the ingenious agent has invented a request by H.B.M.'s Consul at Shanghai, that all English residents will carry revolvers. The ignorance of people in Europe of everything relating to China and Chinese affairs is so great, that it is not surprising these extraordinary announcements call forth no contradiction in London. But it is surprising that any person should think it worth while to persistently invent such groundless falsehoods. They may be creditable to his inventive faculty; but if his motive be to "sell" the British public, his efforts are sadly misdirected; for there is no gratification in selling a man who cannot see that he is sold. People at home read the announcement that we are requested to carry revolvers, in perfect good faith; and regard the necessity as a natural consequence of residing in an outlandish country, where ten can be picked up, ready fired, by the wayside, cocoons grow on all the hedges, and rebellion and massacre are the prevailing features of society. People who lack energy, to go abroad, may find in it a slight additional motive for their daily song of thanksgiving that they live in a land where such horrors are unknown, and ground for an additional dread of "foreign parts." A few read it with a hopeless effort to remember whether Shanghai is situated on the Peiho, or is a suburb of Canton; while a large majority do not notice it at all. The inventive talent of the Hongkong telegraphic agent is clearly wasted.

But while it may be possible to devise some motive for the eccentricities of a Reuter's agent—either the desire to be facetious or the necessity to keep up a supply of news when there is no news—it is utterly impossible to explain a deliberate mis-statement by the author of a book. A newspaper is an ephemeral production. If a mis-statement made by it escape detection at the moment, it may probably be never discovered; but a book remains permanently before the public—at least its author hopes it will,—and any incorrectness is nearly sure to be found out. M. Achille Poussielgue, under the title of *Voyage en Chine et en Mongolie, de M. de Bourboulon Ministre de France et de Madame de Bourboulon*, has surpassed even the *Times* telegrams in the startling nature of his information. "When Shanghai was captured by the Taepings in 1860," he informs us, "Madame de Bourboulon remained in the hotel of the Legation defended by a guard of twenty sailors, to whom she set an example of the most undaunted *sang froid*, in the midst of all the horrors of a city taken by storm." As a correspondent remarked the other day, in reference to the telegram anent the danger of Min-hong, we may congratulate ourselves that we were not all murdered in our beds. Old Shanghai residents have a vague recollection of the capture of the native city by Cantonese rebels in 1853, and of its re-capture by the French troops and our volunteers; but inasmuch as Shanghai never was taken by the Taepings, we fear the thrilling episode of Madame de Bourboulon's heroic conduct during its sack by them, exists only in M. Poussielgue's fertile imagination. It is a pity he did not confine himself more closely to the notes by the travellers, from which he has compiled his book; for though fiction is a very desirable means to entertainment in its proper place, it degenerates into gratuitous falsehood when introduced as in the present instances.

A recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains a page which suggests much interesting thought to residents in China. The passage to which we refer is contained in an article on English missions, by the ingenious and candid M. Alphonse Esquiros, and we cannot do better than quote it accurately, as it will form the basis of some remarks on an important question. "Near Bristol," writes M. Esquiros, "on the delightful estate of Hollywood, resides one of the Englishmen who have the best knowledge of China. Sir John Davis has been Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain in the Celestial Empire, and Governor of the colony of Hongkong. He has written one of the best existing books on the country, and yet, when I asked the Baronet one day, 'if the Chinese believed in the existence of a God?' he was at a loss how to answer me." The embarrassment of the careful observer and profound sinologue, Sir John Davis, when asked this point blank question is really very natural; and shows that he fully recognized the difficulties of obtaining information and forming trustworthy conclusions, in regard to Chinese affairs. The hastily crammed sciolist would have had his answer ready at once, and would probably have launched out into a learned dissertation upon the various names for the Supreme Being, in use amongst the Christian missionaries. To the more patient thinker, however, the subject suggests reflections of a varied kind; and though a solution of the enquiry may at first sight appear easy, time and experience assure us that it is, in our present state of information, by no means readily attainable. There is one view of the matter which we have never seen presented, and which cannot be realized unless we recollect a prominent characteristic of the Chinese mind; *viz.*, their constant habit, in speculation, in arts, in mechanics, of resting contented with a glimpse of the truth, of making half discoveries, of going a little way on the right road and then stopping short, at that very point where a European would catch sight of a boundless prospect and hasten on with eager steps. This idea was admirably brought out and illustrated by the late Lord Elgin, in a speech he delivered at a Royal Academy dinner in 1861. "The distinguishing characteristic of the Chinese mind," said the sagacious observer of men and manners, "is this—that at all points of the circle described by man's intelligence, it seems occasionally to have caught glimpses of a heaven far beyond the range of its ordinary ken and vision. It caught a glimpse of the path which leads to military supremacy, when it invented gunpowder some centuries before the discovery was made by any other nation. It caught a glimpse of the path which leads to maritime supremacy, when it made, at a period equally remote, the discovery of the mariner's compass. It caught a glimpse of the path which leads to literary supremacy when, in the tenth century, it invented the printing press * * It has caught from time to time, glimpses of the beautiful in colour and design. But in the hands of the Chinese themselves, the invention of gunpowder has exploded in crackers and harmless fireworks; the mariner's compass has produced nothing better than the coasting junk; the art of printing has stagnated into stereotyped editions of Confucius, and the most cynical representations of the grotesque have been the principal products of Chinese conceptions of the sublime and beautiful."

These remarks are well worthy of attentive consideration, and we are assured that a very valuable essay might be written "on Chinese approximations to European discoveries." But to return to the point whence we started. Is it not obvious that a phenomenon like this is observable in the theology of the Chinese, and that in religious matters, as in so many secular ones, they caught a glimpse of a great truth but did not keep their eyes fixed on the point whence a light was to emanate? In a word, they failed to draw the correct inference from the right premisses. They were, centuries ago, on the right track. They grasped one truth firmly, viz. the respect due to ancestors—the sacred reverence for the name of father. But what has been the result of this clear appreciation of the cogency of one commandment? Little or nothing, except a blind and ignorant worship of the Past. They have never used that reverence for an earthly relationship, as the stepping stone to something yet higher. They have never seen in the fatherhoods of the human family, feeble representations of the fatherhood of God. They have been, as it were, paralysed and petrified when they came in sight of a Great Idea. A truth is always *suggestive* to a European thinker. He is led from one idea to another, and so systems are developed, but in China it is otherwise. The half truth is attained, and the native of the Celestial Empire is satisfied.

We do not venture to discuss the question in a theological aspect, or to say what power has been wanting to raise from the Chinese mind, the veil which is now so tightly drawn over it; but we may suggest that perhaps missionaries would make more progress if, instead of destroying the statues of ancestors with iconoclastic fury, and denouncing as abominable and idolatrous the rites in which filial piety expresses itself, they made that acknowledged duty a stepping stone to something purer and more ennobling. We can only reform men's errors by understanding how they grow, and by fostering the germ of truth which underlies the most monstrous opinions. If the various religious emissaries who have been working in the Flowery Land for so many years, had recognised in the department the truth which the shrewd diplomatist quickly observed in the various branches of secular knowledge (we mean this fact of Chinese approximations"), if they had determined themselves to open the eyes of their pupils to the truth of which they had caught a glimpse, and not to some other truth, we should not have read in the year of Grace 1866, the melancholy sentence in which M. Esquiros sums up the subject of religion in China: "*Céleste Empire présente l'étonnant spectacle d'un peuple plus ou moins athée, au milieu de la multitude des dieux.*"

Summary of the Week.

At the Mixed Court held on the 12th inst., it was decided to refer a case in which a compradore had been in the habit of deducting some of the wages received by cargo-boatmen, to the Che-hsien, as being purely Chinese in its character.

A cricket match between England and Scotland, who were unable to complete their teams, terminated in the defeat of North Britain by fifty-nine runs. Our readers will notice the welcome announcement, in a letter from the official liquidator of the Agra Bank, that measures will very shortly be taken to pay a first instalment of 5s in the pound, to local creditors. The high prices which usually prevail at grain sales were again given on Thursday; the highest being Tls. 330. An inquest has been held on the body of a Mr. Gray, late manager of the firm of Hooper and Co., who committed suicide on Wednesday, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased had been suffering from liver, and latterly from carbuncles in the head; but was convalescent. Dr. Sibbald visited him in the morning and found him slightly depressed, but not so much so as to all to convey an impression that he was likely to make away with himself. The Jury found

"That the deceased came by his death by his own hand while in a state of temporary insanity, probably caused by the disease under which he was suffering."

At a recent meeting of the Committee of the Racquet Club, it was resolved to seek the assent of the subscribers to the increase of the shares from Tls. 100 to Tls. 150 each, by which means all the required funds would be raised for the proposed new building and the necessity for raising a loan obviated. The shareholders have agreed to the proposal, and all the shares have been subscribed for. The building will now at once be commenced, on the site which has been selected at the top of the Malo.

The Taotai has consented to raise his contribution under the head of wharfage dues, to $14,000. The temporary joss house erected by Cantonese on the Hong-que settlement, was pulled down on Sunday. The whole pageant, the northern Chinese say, was purely rebel; the costumes being those worn in the Kwantung province before the establishment of the present dynasty.

We have dates from Hongkong per *Singapore*, to the 10th inst. Business was dull. The Chinese were celebrating one of their festivals. The feeling against the Stamp Act was still running high. The following is a summary of the provisions of the new Act:—

A Stamp of 50 cents on agreements.
One per cent. per annum on bank notes.
One dollar on bills of exchange drawn singly, and half a dollar on each of a set.
Ten cents on bills of lading.
Ten dollars on bottomry and respondentia bonds for sums below $10,000, and 20 dollars for sums above.
Five dollars on charter parties.
One dollar on share transfers.
An *ad valorem* duty of one half per cent. on the transfer of stock in public companies.
Stamps varying from 25 cents to $2 on various instruments, powers of attorney, protests of bills, or protests by commanders of vessels, notarial acts, &c.
On probates and letters of administration, conveyances, assignments, and leases for a term of years, an *ad valorem* duty of a quarter per cent. on the first $1,000 of property affected and $2 per mil for the rest.
On mortgages where the sum secured is unlimited, $25, and in other cases the same duty as on conveyances.
On duplicate documents a modified scale of duties.
On leases at a rental, a scale of duties varying from 50 cents to $20 and upwards.

The French Admiral has reached Chefoo in his flag ship, accompanied by a corvette. As soon as the rest of his fleet arrive he will start for the Corea. The English Admiral is expected in a few days. A correspondent quotes freights for the south at 19 or 20 cents per picul. The weather was getting pleasantly cool.

The Tientsin market appears to be recovering slightly, with the returning cool weather, and prices are steadier, ex-

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EMBER 15, 1866.]

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We learn from PEKING that the mother of the Emperor's tutor has recently died. The Emperor insists that the usual custom of a three year's retirement by the latter shall be dispensed with, and that he shall resume his duties after a retreat of 100 days. The Emperor has given Ts. 2,000 towards the funeral expenses.

SPORT IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI sportsmen owe a debt of gratitude to the gentlemen who, a few months ago, constituted themselves a society for the preservation of game. Disgusted at the reckless slaughter of game, irrespective of time and season, they determined, it will be remembered, to endeavour to obtain a proclamation from the Taotai prohibiting its exposure for sale between March and October. Few thought they would succeed; the idea of preserving game was the last that would recommend itself to the Chinese mind. Looked at from their utilitarian point of view, pheasants rob paddy fields and are good only as an article of trade with foreigners—two excellent reasons for killing them on every available opportunity. Alive they are cause of loss, dead they are a source of profit. For the eccentricity which prompts foreigners to undergo heavy exertion in order to shoot that which he can send his boy to buy in the market, a Chinaman is utterly unable to account. The only plausible explanation at which he has been able to arrive, is that we like to bite the shots; and this fancy is ministered to by crowding birds that have been snared into a cage, and firing a gun amongst the batch. The idea that we like exertion for exertion's sake is utterly incomprehensible to a people who never walk if they can afford a chair to carry them. It must have been rather puzzling, in commending the matter to the Taotai, to adduce motives for the request, which would appear to him at all reasonable; and it is very questionable whether, now, he has yielded to conviction or has acted simply in deference to an expressed wish. However, the much desired proclamation has been issued; and the sale of game within the limits of the foreign settlement, during the close season, forbidden. Passers by will read it with wonder, and speculate what is to be the next innovation foreigners will introduce. That we should induce the Chinese to accept and apply the idea of a game law, however partial, was certainly one of the last results anticipated from our intercourse with them. The logic of the witty supposititious letter which Mr. Cooper sends, would commend itself to their reason more strongly than that of the despatch. If foreigners are not in the habit of eating "immature" birds, the question will probably suggest itself to them—why do they buy such?—the axiom that laws are required to restrain the wicked few from annoying the righteous many, being we fear beyond the reach of a Chinese coolie's imagination.

Seriously, the Taotai has conferred a boon on the community. Our means of enjoyment here are not so numerous that we can afford to look with indifference on their reduction; and the destruction of pheasants during the breeding season threatened very seriously to affect one of the best and most healthful recreations we possess. Every man of us almost goes up country on shooting excursions, sometime during the winter; many make it a weekly practice; and all return better for the change. The neighborhood is not attractive in itself. The land is not "carpeted with beauty," as a recent writer on Devonshire scenery expresses it. The "buttercups and cowslips in the fields, violets and primroses on the banks, and in the woods the purple blaze of hyacinth, wood sorrel, and anemone," which he describes so glowingly, do not strike the eye of the traveller here, even in summer; and in winter the prospect is still more dreary. The same writer's allusion to Dartmoor in December, is then far more applicable. Thus, the only incitement to take a trip into the country, is the capital shooting which it affords. Already a longer journey is required than formerly, before the "pleasant hunting grounds" are reached; the combined operations of Chinese purveyors and foreign sportsmen, have sadly thinned the game in this immediate neighborhood; but one night's steady sculling still suffices to secure a passable day's shooting, and two tides will carry a boat among a very fair sprinkling of game. The pheasants do not here offer so dead pots as in some preserves at home, by coming up to be fed, nor are they to be found in flocks. But the pleasure of shooting them is none the less that it requires rather more quickness; and the purpose of exercise is better served by the necessity for walking about after them. Many a man, when slaying his thousands, in after years, according to prescribed routine, in an English preserve, will look back with lingering pleasure on his trips into the interior from Shanghai in house boats; his painful plodding through swampy paddy fields, and weary hunting along the banks of creeks for bridges, which were sure to lie in another direction—to enable him to cross over in pursuit of a bird which had taken refuge in the long grass of a grave mound, a few hundred yards on the other side.

In a few weeks some boat races will be rowed on the Wang-pu, and though any suggestions of ours are now too late to be taken into consideration and made available for the contests just coming off, we hope they may exercise some influence on the meetings, and facilities afforded for practice, in the ensuing years.

Eight-oared racing, the height of an oarsman's ambition, is represented by a match between the Club and a picked American crew, which, we presume, reduces it in fact, though not in name, to an international affair. Perhaps it may be maintained that such powerful peoples could not, with a fitting regard to their own importance, contend with any but the most finished appliances. We grant that the appearance of the oar's long and steady sweep in a highly trained eight, as the rowers, stroke by stroke with gradually increasing velocity, force their boat along, is one of the most pleasing sights that can meet an oarsman's eye. But then, as one machine, every man must drop forward to his work, or bend his body well and straightly back from the hips. The stroke must not be clipped at the commencement, or nervously jerked through the water at the finish. And to obviate those defects a considerable amount of time must be given up to really hard work, under careful tuition in skiffs of a less pretentious class than eights. In pair-oared boats alone, we contend, can that exact and well watched practice be obtained, that is so necessary to good rowing. Strange to say, though the most anxious desire may pervade men under a perfect discipline, and in the constant habit of rowing, to avoid the smallest fault, nothing will ensure an absolute uniformity of style but constantly picking out and correcting the fault of each one as it occurs. Nor is this apparent carelessness peculiar to uneducated men, or to those lacking intelligence. Any one who has walked along the banks of the Isis or Cam during training time, must have heard the constant appeals to Nos. 2 or 4, not to get their oars so quickly out of the water, not to go forward so quickly, and generally not to display the eagerness that distinguishes high-mettled but unbroken colts. It is not that each one does not fix his eyes, and gaze steadily, on the back immediately before him. This he can do, and this he always does, though hundreds of the brightest eyes in the world are glancing the highest approval at him: Only three years ago the Captain of an Oxford eight determined, not a month before his men were to row Cambridge on the London course, to break up his crew into pairs, and so practise them for a fortnight—as the best means of getting them into one style, of making them in short, parts of one machine. And bold as the decision under the circumstances was,—equivalent almost to reorganizing an army in the enemy's face—the result, the surest test, justified the captain's course. If, at the Universities, where your selection is from thousands, hundreds of whom regard everything as of secondary importance compared with their reputation as oarsmen—where within the last fifteen years even a bishop has said that he looked upon his medal for rowing as a higher honour than the distinction he had gained in the tripos,—such careful teaching of the art of rowing is required, surely in a community like this, where but few of us possess the health and strength for prolonged violent exercise, similar means cannot be neglected in the attainment of excellence.

In Shanghai too, there exist other reasons for the introduction of pair-oared boats. It is no easy matter here to get eight, or rather nine men, together for a single purpose; more particularly when, after the work of the day, that purpose involves considerable physical tension. A man may have undertaken to row, but when the time comes find himself utterly incapable of severe exercise, and become merely a passenger—a dead weight in the boat which he pretends, tries if you like, to propel. Moreover, only one or two lounge can, from a single establishment, furnish an eight's full complement; and so, much time is out to waste in sending chits throughout the settlement, possibly to end in disappointment only. If the club owned a few pairs, not only would men's style improve, but opportunities that do not now exist would be afforded for a great deal of healthful exercise. Every house has at least two available men, and if either of these is incapacitated from rowing, his friend on the spot knows it at once, and so need not wander down to the creek, and there potter about for no purpose, save that of vexing himself. We question too, whether it would be requisite to send all the way to England. At Yokohama, a Japanese has built several boats which, though not quite so highly finished—perhaps not quite so fast—as Searle's, are still very good and answer all purposes of mere exercise and pleasure. Even to train in, they would be found very serviceable. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that men should begin their practice in a very light boat. Many of the movements must be performed in what is, to beginners, a constrained and unsteady position. And if, as is more than likely in an outrigger the tyro's unsteadiness extends itself to the boat, on which alone he can depend for safety, it is quite impossible that this unnatural constraint can ever be developed into a natural freedom. The dread of a ducking in dirty water, will be amply sufficient to divert his thoughts from the business before him.

CRICKET.

ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hearne .... b Mollison..	1	b Mollison	0
Power..... run out	0	b do.	0
Smith ..... b Fraser....	0	Not out	9
Ballo d ..... c Manson,..	13	c Olyphant	27
Pearson..... b Fraser....	11	c Manson.....	20
Price..... c Oliphant,..	37	c Olyphant	12
Groom..... b Fraser....	2	c Manson	0
Lucas..... c Fraser, ..	3	Not out	24
Yates, L. b. w., b Fraser..	0	b Fraser	13
Dent..... b Mollison..	20	b Mollison	3
Bow ..... not out	3		
Byes.....	2	....	5
Leg Byes.....	0	....	3
Wides.....	7	....	15
Total,..	99	Total,..	129

SCOTLAND.

McDonnell ..b. w., b Dent	0	hit wicket ,b Dent	0
Gilfillan .....b Yate	3	c Price,...b Yate.....	0
Manson..o Smith, b Dent	10	c Dow .....b Dent	33
Mollison.....b Yate	3	c Dent .....b Groom ..	6
Duthie .....b Yate	0	c Bullock, b Price....	0
Jaffray c Bullock, b Yate	5	hit wicket ,b Price....	0
Olyphant .....b Yate....	1	b Dent	9
Fraser .....run out ..	11	c Smith ....b Price....	29
Cooper.....not out ..	3	run out	0
Darke .....b Yate	0	not out	4
Mackintosh.....		b Price	1
Byes	1	....	1
Leg byes	4	....	3
Wide Balls	6	....	14
No Balls	0	....	1
Total,..	52		117

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK LIMITED.

In Liquidation.

SHANGHAI, 13th Sept., 1866.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—With a view of giving the earliest information to the Bank's Creditors, I address you to state that my instructions from the Liquidator are, that Dividends shall be made by Head Office and all the Branches at the same time and at the same rate.

I will also take the opportunity of mentioning that I have this day executed a Power of Attorney in favor of Mr. Edward Morriss, hitherto the Manager of the Branch, who will have charge of the Liquidation. Mr. Morriss proceeds with me to Hongkong by the next steamer, but will return immediately when no time will be lost in calling up claims, and paying a first dividend of 5s. in the £, of which due notice will be given so soon as official advice is received from London; and I may add that every effort will be made to accomplish the Liquidation as speedily as possible.

Your obedient Servant,

R. BARNES,
Attorney of the Liquidator.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

PROCLAMATION *on the Subject of Game issued by* H. E. YING, *Intendant of Su-Sung-Tai District.*

Whereas the Consuls of Great Britain and the United States, on the motion of the Society for the Preservation of Game, have requested the issue of a Proclamation to all shopkeepers in the Settlement, and to those who hunt for game, forbidding the sale of game except during the season, viz:—Between 1st October and 1st March of the following year, as it is not the custom of foreigners to eat pheasants, quail, hares, deer, and such animals, when either immature or too old.

This Proclamation is now issued to all shopkeepers, &c., within the Settlement, that they may know that it is forbidden, under pain of punishment, to sell game within the boundaries of the Foreign Settlement, during the period from the first day of the Chinese 2nd moon until the end of the 8th moon.

Obey with trembling!

A special Proclamation, issued on the 8th day of September, 1866.

To the Editor of the
NORTH CHINA HERALD.

MY DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I send you a supposititious letter which was sent to me yesterday. I am glad, however, to find that his Excellency the Taotai, instead of being so benighted as he is therein represented, has issued a proclamation forbidding the sale of game during the fence months.

The Game Preservation Society may I think congratulate themselves on having gained this most important step.

Yours obediently,

T. T. COOPER,
Secretary to the Society for the preservation of Game.

To the
GAME PROTECTION SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter requesting me to issue a Proclamation forbidding the destruction or sale of game during certain months in the year, and regret extremely that I am unable to accede to your request.

My reasons are briefly as follows:—

To forbid the sale of game during any period of the year I should be compelled to issue a Proclamation I could not enforce, as there is no law in the Empire under which I could proceed against such as might infringe my orders.

I should also cause considerable discontent, and be acting against the principles of reason, as game produced by Tien and feeding now on this man's land, now on that man's land is the common property of the people who have an undoubted right to kill it whenever they find it, and thus obtain a compensation for the damage it does their crops. To forbid its destruction would be to say, that the farmer has no right to the proceeds of his own labour, that game shall fatten on his land, but that he shall not be allowed to benefit by the results of the waste of his crops.

You point out that the destruction of game during the breeding months is likely to lead to its extinction, in this you are probably right, but the birds are not breeding during the long period mentioned by you. Were it desirable that the breed of game should be kept up, it might be desirable that the destruction of hen birds during the period of incubation should be prohibited, but I could see no reason why, when this is over, the restriction should continue. The destruction of chickens has not led to the extinction of poultry, nor the slaughter of lambs to that of sheep.

Nor do I see the extreme desirability of maintaining the breed of game. The most serious difficulties we are called on to unravel are caused, indirectly by game, in the mis-understandings continually arising in the shooting season between foreigners and the villagers, accidents are of constant occurrence, damage is perpetually occuring, and in the interest of international harmony it would seem extremely desirable that the breed of game should become extinct.

With regard to what you say of the invariable custom of Foreign countries, I can only say that I conceive you are in error, for I am informed that it is the custom of the honorable French nation to shoot throughout the year, and I remember a case occurring of the honorable commander of the Indian Troops at Shanghai meeting with a disagreeable accident while shooting during the months in which you wish me to forbid the sale or destruction of game. But, if it be, as you say, contrary to the laws of foreign countries to destroy, sell, or buy game during certain months of the year, it will be easy for you to move the Consuls to issue orders to the various foreigners at Shanghai not to purchase game; comparatively little is consumed by Chinese, and the market being withdrawn, I have little doubt, game would soon cease to be offered for sale.

I perfectly agree with what you say about the recreation sport affords to foreigners, the healthful nature of the exercise, and the desirability that the volunteers should be afforded an opportunity of practising their shooting, but while recreation can only be considered after justice, exercise may, I conceive, be taken in other ways, and if the Volunteers want practice I willingly give them permission to shoot the crows, magpies, and sparrows which infest the country.

Believe me with great respect,

YING-JAH-CHING,
Taotai, &c. &c.

MIXED COURT.

13th September, 1866.

Before—CHUN-WEI-YUEN.

C. ALABASTER, Esq.

Four cases only came before the Court to-day, in two of which the accusation being for petty theft among Chinese, the offenders were sentenced to three days' hard labour. Messrs. Phillips Moore & Co.'s gardener was fined $5 for stealing flower pots, he being too old for punishment by hard labour, or, bambooing. Two brothels complained against by Mr. Fitzroy, were ordered to close within 10 days. The houses in question were situated opposite his residence. The occupants had resided there for some months, and pleaded that they had paid rent in advance and had not been personally disorderly. Mr. Fitzroy complained more of the conduct of the foreign frequenters than of that of the tenants themselves. A letter from Mr. Underwood was put in corroborating the complaint. Mr. Fitzroy mentioned that he had already complained to the agent of the owner of the property, but without effect.

COURT OF U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL.

SHANGHAI, *Sept. 8th*, 1866.

E. HAWKINS *v.* M. W. MURPHY.

Judgment.

This is a claim for the rental of a building owned by the petitioner E. Hawkins, leased by him to one D. Scannell, and occupied for a considerable period by the Defendant Murphy, under the following agreement.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1865.

Dear Sir,—I am quite willing for you to transfer your lease to M. W. Murphy, Esq., but must first have the consent of Mr. E. Hawkins, for which I will write by the outgoing mail; meanwhile you can, if you like, dispose of your interest in the lease to Mr. Murphy on his signing, for me, a paper, holding himself responsible to execute your part of the agreement during your absence.

In the event of Mr. Hawkins agreeing to accept Mr. Murphy in your stead, I will transfer the lease to him and relieve you of any further responsibility in the matter, a the same time it is distinctly understood that as long as Mr. Murphy performs your part of the lease, neither you, nor I, as agent for the property, can interfere with him, or his business as far as the lease is concerned.

Yours faithfully,

JOS. W. ALLEN.
AGT. E. HAWKINS.

Signatures,

DANL. SCANNELL.
M. W. MURPHY.
Witness to signatures,
O. B. BRADFORD.

The defendant, early in the first month of the current quarter, gave notice of his intention to vacate the premises. At the end of the month he removed his furniture, and tendered payment of rent for seven months, at a reduced rate of $1,500 a year. The petitioner claimed for three full quarters at the rate of Ts. 1,500 a year. The original lease to Scannell granted to him the premises for ten years from 3rd February 1864, at Ts. 2,000 a year, payable in quarterly instalments in advance. The defendant failed to prove a reduction as claimed, and the petitioner's evidence indicated that his assent had been withheld to the substitution of Murphy as a principal, instead of Scannell,

I have to decide first as to the defendants liability as alleged in the petition, and afterwards, I will, by request of the parties, offer an opinion as to the further liability of the defendant under the agreement and lease.

As to the liability of the defendant as alleged in the petition, I entertain no doubt.

If it be grant-d that the agreement made between him and the petitioner's agent and Scannell has no binding effect, as to the duration of the term, still, so long as the defendant chose to remain in possession of the premises and the other consented that he should so remain, in the absence of any special stipulation the agreement mentioned and the lease to which it refers, defined the obligations of the several parties. This agreement and lease were varied only by a reduction of the rental to the extent of the 25 per cent, which reduction is admitted in the statement of the claim made. As mentioned, the provision of the lease is that "rental shall be paid quarterly in advance," and it follows that if the defendant entered upon a quarter, he must pay the rental for the whole quarter. He did enter upon the third quarter, rental for which is claimed, and he remained in possession for one month.

There being no dispute as to his possession for the previous two quarters and no claim for set off, and none for a reduction that can be sustained, I decree for the petitioner with costs.

The question of the further liability of the Defendant under this agreement and lease, must be determined by the answers to the following questions. Has he become responsible to the petitioner as the accepted assignee of all the rights and responsibilities of Scannell? or has he become responsible as the accepted assignee of any portion of those rights and responsibility?

He manifestly is not accepted fully, in the place of Scannell. He proposed jointly with Scannell that his name should be substituted for that of the latter, but the petitioner did not assent, and consequently the contract was not made, and the Defendant's proposition leaves no obligation.

The response to the second question is different. The final clause of the second paragraph of the joint agreement quoted indicates that both Scannell and the petitioner's agent accepted Murphy as a sublessee of the premises so long as he chose to remain, and should discharge "Scannell's part of the lease." The last clause of the first paragraph binds him to perform "Scannell's part of the lease," until Scannell's return. Until the latter does return therefore, Murphy may, in my opinion, be required by the petitioner to pay to him the rent reserved in the lease, reduced as mentioned, and to discharge otherwise all the obligations of Scannell under the lease.

GEO. F. SEWARD,
Consul-General, Acting Judicially

We assent to the above.

THOS. J. FALLS,
T. F. MCGRATH, } *Associates.*

CHINESE BANQUET IN HONOR OF THE AMERICAN MINISTERS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

(Alta California.)

A grand banquet, in honor of Hon. Anson Burlingame, U. S. Minister to China, and Gen. R. V. Van Valkenberg, U. S. Minister to Japan, which has been some weeks in preparation, was given last evening by the leading Chinese firms of the city—Tung Yee & Co., Chy Lung & Co., and Wing Wo Sang & Co.—at the Hung Heong Restaurant, in Dupont Street, near Clay. The hour fixed for the dinner was 6 P.M., and the company invited, including the leading merchants of San Francisco, numbered about sixty-five, all told. The restaurant was refurnished from ground to roof for the occasion, hung with rich embroideries in scarlet and gold, and decorated with flowers most profusely, no expense being spared by the liberal-hearted hosts to do honor to the distinguished guests, and the banquet was on a scale of elegance and taste commensurate with the wealth and reputation of the hosts, who rank among the most reputable and responsible among the merchant princes of San Francisco.

The dinner consisted of three full courses, according to Chinese etiquette, with an intermission of half an hour between each, and a dessert. As a curiosity to our Eastern friends, we give the bill of fare prepared for the occasion, and served with all the usual accompaniments of rare flowers, toasts, speeches, and sentiments.

The first course occupied the time up to 8 o'clock, and the second up to 10 o'clock. During the second, Hon. Anson Burlingame and Gen. Van Valkenburgh were separately toasted by their hosts, and "The Press" was called upon to respond to a similar demonstration, each toast being drank standing and followed by three cheers and a "tiger," *a la Americaine.*

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At the close of the second course, the venerable Chy Lung, on behalf of the hosts, returned thanks through the interpreter, Mr. Carvalho, to the assembled guests for "the honor of their company at the humble banquet," and proposed the health of the "American Minister to China, Hon. Anson Burlingame," concluding with the Oriental expression—"We wish your Excellency ten thousand golden pleasures, and a happy voyage to the Central Flowery Empire." Mr. Burlingame responded briefly to the toast and speech in a few happily conceived and well-delivered remarks, and General Van Valkenburgh being called out, returned thanks in behalf of the guests assembled.

M. DE BOURBOULON'S TRAVELS IN CHINA AND MONGOLIA.
(Saturday Review.)

The *Voyage en Chine et en Mongolie* which M. Achille Poussielgue has just published, derives special interest from the melancholy fact that she who may be considered as the principal authoress of it is now no more. After ten years of almost constant travelling in the most unwholesome and trying climates, Madame de Bourboulon found at length that her health was giving way, and she died a few months ago in France. Our readers need not be reminded that M. de Bourboulon was Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Pekin, but it is perhaps not generally known that his wife was of Scotch parentage, and that, having become acquainted with her future husband while he held the post of Secretary of Legation in the United States, she exchanged the name of Catherine Fanny Macleod for one which courage, firmness of character, and high intellectual power have rendered justly popular in her adopted country. Madame de Bourboulon started for China in 1853; she was present at the siege of Canton; and when Shanghai was captured by the Taepings, in 1860, she remained in the hotel of the Legation defended by a guard of twenty sailors, to whom she set an example of the most undaunted *sang-froid* in the midst of all the horrors of a city taken by storm. The journal published by M. Poussielgue begins after the catastrophe of Shanghai. Madame de Bourboulon accompanied her husband to Pekin, where she found herself exposed to the greatest dangers from a population which, although conquered, could not be said to have been reduced into submission. But perhaps the most remarkable part of the story remains to be told. The Russian Minister at Peking and his wife had come from St. Petersburg overland; Madame de Bourboulon determined upon returning to Europe by the same route, and a caravan composed of a few English and French travellers, under the direction of two mandarins, set out early on the 17th of May, 1861. Thus the *Voyage et Chine et en Mongolie* consists of two parts. It is chiefly, as we have said, compiled from Madame de Bourboulon's notes; but it embodies likewise a number of scientific details for which M. Poussielgue is indebted to a captain of Engineers, M. Bouvier, who accompanied back to Europe the ambassador and his enterprising wife. The work is well written, full of interesting details, and illustrated with maps and plans.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.
(Hankow Times.)

Who of us has not experienced in England the excitement of looking forward to the 1st September, and the thorough enjoyment of being up early on the morning of that day, waiting for the familiar sound of the dogs coming round with the keeper, themselves all eager for their work, which they know as well as their master is now about to commence for the season. How delightful the early morning walk through the lanes and over the meadows sparkling with diamonds in the morning sun, to the ground where the day's sport is to commence, how trembling the eagerness with which the first stubble field is worked, and how thorough the abandonment to the sport when the first point is made. Residents in the east cannot enjoy sensations such as these until late in October, the sun's rays being too direct in the day and the cover being too thick for either man or dog to work in; still sport in China is something to look forward to for those men who appreciate it, and for the indefatigable and hard working man there is ample reward. Here in Hankow and its immediate neighbourhood there is little to be obtained beyond the enjoyment of the walk, although a man who understands his work and has good dogs can find enough at certain times to repay him for any trouble that he may be put to and give him zest to search out for new ground. There are two causes however which tend to decrease all game in the neighbourhood of this port to a very great extent, firstly, the number of those who go out with guns caring little about what they bag, or knowing nothing as is often the case about the science of shooting, such would be sportsmen constantly walk over ground where a true sportsman might often make a very good bag, and scare away game which might easily be picked up; and secondly, the constant practice of purchasing game for our tables *out of season*. This latter practice is greatly to be deprecated and would not, we feel sure, be indulged in by any true lover of sport. It has come to our notice that pheasants are being brought up to table now in the shape of "Spring chickens" the consequence of which will eventually be a gradual diminution of sport every year for those who really enjoy it. It is all very well for a non-shooter to say these are brought to market and why should I not purchase them, as if I do not, some one else will. This is the sort of spirit that seems rife in China in all matters whether of little or great importance. There are few in this community we feel sure but look forward to trips up country in the cool weather and few who go out without their guns; why then act now in a way that must tend to lessen the enjoyment of such trips. Game is scarce enough, why needlessly act so as to make it more so. There is another powerful reason why every care should be taken to preserve what little game there is, and that is that the high state of the river the last two years has destroyed the quantity there used to be in former years, more especially as regards hare and quail. We trust that these few observations may tend to preserve to us all what is so great a source of enjoyment during the less busy months of the year.

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o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

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YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 8	Queen of the East	Am ship	1498	Stoddan	New York	April 17	Coals	Order
... 8	Venetia	Chi str						Chinese Government
... 8	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sept. 7	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 8	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	... 4	do	P. & O. Co
... 8	China	Ham str	648	Moller	Light Ship	... 8		Siemssen and Co
... 8	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	... 6	do	Russell and Co
... 8	Ailsa Craig	Br baq	467	Livingston	Swatow	Augt. 25	do	Master
... 8	Swallow	Am baq	250	Huntfield	Yokohama	... 20	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 9	Tatung	Am str	107	Cook	Hankow	Sept. 4	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 9	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 6	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 9	Hiroto	Br str	1030	McQueen	Hankow	... 6	do	Dent and Co
... 9	Amiral Charnier	Fr baq	348	Nedeleck	Hakodadi	Augt. 28	do	Dent and Co
... 10	Kinngse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sept. 9	do	Russell and Co
... 10	Queen of England	Br ship	1200	Jones	Liverpool	April 24	Coals	P. & O. Co.
... 10	Nagenta	H. M. M.C.						
... 11	Corsair	Br baq	490	Rus	Sydney	July 22	do	Frazar and Co.
... 11	Caviale	Ham baq	386	Von Holdt	Sydney	... 16	do	Frazar and Co
... 11	Denia	Spa sch	230	Madariaga	Manilla	Augt. 9	General	Bower, Hanbury and Co
... 11	Sooloo	Br baq	472	Edom	Sunderland	April 12	Coals	P. & O. Co.
... 11	Amerunth	Ham baq	338	Lommamann	Chefoo	Sept. 6	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
... 11	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 10	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 11	Yulan	Br str	130	Randall	Puchau	... 5	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 11	Nanxing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 8	do	Trautmann and Co
... 11	Pride of the West	Br baq	381	Curwen	Nagasaki	... 8	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 12	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hankow	... 9	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 12	Kinngse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 11	do	Russell and Co
... 12	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2307	Simmons	Hankow	... 9	do	Russell and Co
... 12	La Reine	Fr baq	368	Varaugot	Sydney	July 29	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 12	Hopsing	Siam baq	342		Hongkong	Augt. 25	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 13	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sept. 12	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 13	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drege	Tientsin	... 7	do	Trautmann and Co
... 13	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin	... 9	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Bucton Castle	Br ship	886	Brimage	Sydney	July 24	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 14	Kinngse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sept. 13	General	Russell and Co
... 14	Singapore	Br str	784	Wilkinson	Hongkong	... 10	do	P. & O. Co.

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Sept. 7	China	Ham str	648	Moller	Hongkong &.Canton	Sundries & Re-exports	Siemssen and Co
... 8	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 8	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 9	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 9	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Primrose and Co
... 5	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 9	Kiang-koong	Am str	946	Weit	Hankow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
... 10	Basilisk	H. M. cor.	.....	Hewett	Nagasaki		
... 10	Kinngse	Am str	474	Law	Ningpo	Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 10	Manilla	H. M. S.	....	Stuart	Coast Ports	Cotton, etc.	
... 10	Edith Banfield	Br baq	389	Mitchell	Fuchau		Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 10	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co.
... 11	Isles of the South	Br sh	821	Davidson	Fuchau	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 11	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 11	Shooey-leen	Br str	492	Young	Chefoo & Tientsin		Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 11	Mary Jane	Br sch	152	Johnson	Ningpo	Ballast	Lane, Crawford and Co
... 12	Abbott Lawrence	Am sh	1643	Bramhall	San Francisco	do	Olyphant and Co
... 12	John Bull	Br baq	248	Goodland	Amoy	Sundries & Re-exports	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 12	Warntah	Br str	256	Oliver	Fuchau	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 12	Dartmouth	Br sh	933	Elsden	H'kong & London	Tea, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 12	Chinese Merchant	Br baq	361	Rosario	Chefoo	Part of Original, etc.	Malcolm and Co
... 12	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
... 12	Kinngse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 13	Osprey	Br sh	598	Andrews	Fuchau	Ballast	Chapman, King and Co
... 13	Hannover	Hano baq	217	Picuing	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 13	Katarina Mario	Dut baq	350	Brandt	Chefoo	Sundries	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 13	Hiroto	Br str	630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 13	Moyune	Am str	1700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 13	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 14	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 14	Helen Nicholson	Br sh	716	Halliday	London	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 14	Kinngse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tons Nage	Date of Arrival.	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	507	Sept. 8	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong	16th instant
ronkadon	Anne		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
1 c	China	Schroon	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
O D	China	Moller	Ham str	648	Sept. 8	Light Ship	Siemssen and Co		
7 s	Columbia	Stewart	Br str	600	Sept. 2	Trial Trip	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	16th instant
3 p	Confucius	McCaslin	Chi str	268	Sept. 4	Nanking	Chinese Government		
7 p	Emperor	James	Br str	106	Sept. 2	Hakodadi	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
5 p	Esperanza	Withers	Port str	241	May 10	Nagasaki	A. A. Wheelay		Laid up
4 s	Faust	—	str	30					Laid up
Wusung	Fenella		Chi str		Sept. 8		Chinese Government		
D D	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Aug 18	Hankow	Dent and Co		
J M J	Glengyle	Hooper	Br str	1265	Sept 12	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hankow & Ports	16th instant
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Henchow	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July 29	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
M I M	Labourdonnais	Pelissot	Fr str	949	Sept 2	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	24th after J. Mail
6 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
7 p	Maria	Newman	Br str	160	Aug 22	Ningpo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
5 c	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Aug 23	Cruise	Chinese Government		
S S N J	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2307	Sept 12	Hankow	Russell and Co.	Hankow & Ports	16th instant
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chiugjay	Chi str	300	July 12	Wusung	Chinese Government		Laid up
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	60			Trautmann and Co.		18th instant
S S N J	Szechuen	Bisbee	Am str	554	Sept. 13	Tientsin	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	10th instant
3 s	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Sept. 8	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co	Hankow & Ports	Laid up
1 s	Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co		Laid up
7 p	Vulcan	Randall	Br str	130	Sept 11	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	To-day
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched			Laid up
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	116	Dec 26	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Laid up
6 p	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	170	Aug	Launhan	Chinese Government		
6 p	Ying-tsze-fei	Drege	Br str	315	Sept 13	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	18th instant

30 STEAMERS

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	.....	Speer,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 p	Algerine	.....	Tucker	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....	June 11	Ningpo
5 s	Firm	.....	Eaton	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 8	Hongkong v. Ports
4 c	Pelorus	.....	Haswell	H. M. Corvette	21	.....	275	Sept 7	Yokohama
4 c	Primrunguet	.....	Hochet	H. I. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Aug 10	Chusan
5 s	Snap	.....	Boyce	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 3	Fuchau
4 s	Starling	.....	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....		
Wusung	Magenta	.....		H. Im. M. Corv.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 10	

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No. & Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill,	Ray	American steamer	63	Somerville, Primrose & Co.
	Fei Yuen,	Erickson,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin,	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Hercules	Parkes,	Chinese steamer		
	Martin White,	D. Lynch,	American steamer	100	H. Fogg & Co.
	Orphan	Wendall	American steamer	160	Master
	Sampson,	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Hunt & Co.
	Titan	Guillet	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			129,721.49	...	316.16	...	3,116.46	133,154.11	2,355.45	550.51	5,605.06	746.91	28.51	487.36	2,403.22	5,446.33	17,622.35
Dumbarton	Sept. 12	London	7,383.97	...	...	...	703.82	8,087.79	...	...	459.13	228.67	...	...	110.22	229.05	1,027.07
Helen Nicholson	" 13	London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	684.58	25.32	...	17.15	317.76	773.42	1,818.23
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	137,105.46	...	316.16	...	3,820.28	141,241.90	2,355.45	550.51	6,748.77	1,000.90	28.51	504.51	2,831.20	6,447.80	20,467.65

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			482.99	...	...	...	...	482.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges	Sept. 5	Hongkong	2.40	...	...	...	...	2.40	...	...	...	53.12	...	...	...	...	53.12
Nanzing	" 13	Tientsin	438.16	...	...	...	...	438.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	923.55	...	...	...	...	923.55	...	...	...	53.12	...	...	...	...	53.12

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Japan. Transhipments.		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	478.22	...	...
Ganges	September 5	Hongkong	53	42.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton	" 12	London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	76.52	...	...
Helen Nicholson	" 13	London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4.47	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	53	42.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	559.21	...	...

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Japan. Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			30	24.00	11	9.57	...	...	...	...	4.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges	September 5	Hongkong	11.48	915.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	11.78	939.60	11	9.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Great Britain. Export.	Great Britain. Re-export.	Great Britain. Transhipped.	Hongkong. Export.	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Transhipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Transhipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Transhipped.	America. Export.	America. Re-export.	America. Transhipped.	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report		1982.00	...	...	...	1307.84	342.00	3343.07	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,408.31
Suwonada	August 29	...	...	...	120.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120.00
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1982.00	...	...	120.00	1307.84	342.00	3343.07	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,528.31

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	200½	209.50	485	582.00	50	60.00	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	200½	209.50	485	582.00	50	60.00	...	...
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	18	18.00	62	74.40	10	12.00	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	46	46.00	27	27.00	19	19.00	6	6.00	10	10.00	102	102.00	25	25.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	235.00
Patna	3	3.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.00	11	13.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	22.80
Benares	1	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.20
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	50	50.80	27	27.00	19	19.00	6	6.00	10	10.00	107	108.00	36	38.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	260.00

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